Unit 1 Lesson 4

Read about Wisam's family routine

My mum is a nurse and my dad works in an office. He's an IT Programmer. He makes computer programs about buildings. My sister, Dania, and I go to school by bus. We leave home at 7.30. My grandma and grandpa live very near to our house. So, my grandma takes our little brother to school.
My dad drives to work, and he takes our mum to hospital first. They leave home at 6.45 because it takes more than an hour to get to the hospital and then to the office.
My Dad works five days a week, but my mum only works three days a week. When she is not working in the hospital, she is a housewife at home. She has two jobs.

Answer the questions.

1. Where does Wisam's father work?

   He works in an office.

2. Who is a nurse?

   Wisam's mother is a nurse.

3. What time does Dania leave home?

   She leaves home at 7.30

4. How many days a week does Wisam's mother work?

   She works three days a week.

My Magazine Two families

Han

Hello! My name is Han and I'm Chinese. I live with my mum and dad on our farm. Both are farmers and my grandparents were farmers, too. I have an older cousin. He lives with us and works on the farm. He is very funny. We grow rice and lots of vegetables like the cucumber my cousin is holding in the photo. Rice grows in paddy fields. Can you see the buffalo in the field? Here the farmer is getting the field read to plant the rice.

Farah

Hello. I'm Farah. I live with my family in Baghdad. My father is a pilot and he flies planes for Iraqi Airlines. My mother is a housewife now, but she was a nurse. This is my family having lunch. You can see my mum and dad, my two younger sisters and my big sister. My aunt is sitting opposite my mum. Here is a picture in the cockpit of my dad's plane. He and the co-pilot are getting ready to leave Dubai. This picture is at the airport in London. You can see my grandmother, my mother and my aunt with their bags ready to check in

Read 'Two families again and tick (√) Yes or No

	Yes	No
1. Han is from China.	√	
2. His family are farmers.	√	
3. The farm grows buffaloes.		√
4. Farah is Han's cousin.		√
5. Farah's mother is a nurse.		√
6. There are four children in Farah's family.	√	
7. Farah's father lives in Dubai.		√
8. A pilot sits in the cockpit of a plane.	√	

Fun Facts

Wood comes from trees. Some houses are made from wood and so is a lot of furniture. Paper is usually made from wood too.

Rubber comes from a tree called the rubber tree. Car tyres are made from rubber. The rubber is in your pencil case isn't made from rubber now, but from something man-made

Cotton comes from a plant. The English word 'cotton' comes from Arabic. Some money is made from cotton mixed with other materials

Leather is used for many things such as shoes, boots, jackets and bags. In the past, people used leather for cups, tents, bottles and many other things. Today most leather comes from cows, but it can come from crocodiles, snakes and other animals

Wool is a very warm and cool materials too. Wool keeps its shape and is great for making trousers, sweaters and jackets. Cashmere is a very soft and expensive wool and comes from cashmere goats. These come from many countries, including Iraq.

▶ Can you guess if the sentences are true or false? (√) True or False

	True	False
1. The word cotton comes from the Arabic word Kutun.	√	
2. Paper is usually made from cotton.		√
3. All furniture is made from cotton.		√
4. Wool comes from sheep, goats and even rabbits.	√	
5. Rubber comes from a tree.	√	
6. Most leather comes from cows.	√	

Unit 2 Lesson 6

My Magazine A blog

Working in a busy hospital

Many people we know have been to hospital or to see a doctor. But do you sometimes think about what it is like to work in a hospital? This is a doctor's story.

Tell us about what you do every day

I'm a doctor. I am a heart doctor (or surgeon). From Sunday to Thursday, I work in a hospital. I wear a uniform – it is a white cotton coat and a thin white or blue headscarf. I look after my patients and I try to make them better. I get up very early because I usually do operations in the mornings. In the afternoons, I visit the wards and check on my patients.

Is your job difficult?

I work with a small team of other doctors and nurses. We are usually very busy. I often work for many hours. Some operations take a long time, perhaps five or six hours. It is a difficult job, but I love it.

What are you doing now?

Today is Saturday and it's my weekend. I'm not working in the hospital. I'm spending time with my family. We are shopping in the mall. Today we are looking for winter clothes. My son is buying a warm denim jacket. My daughter is buying a thick sweater. I'm buying comfortable shoes for work. But we're not shopping now. What are we doing?

What do you do at the weekends?

I spend time at home. I do washing and cleaning. I play with my children and I see my friends. I cook and I clean the house. Sometimes, I play tennis. When I feel tired, I read or watch TV.

Read 'Working in a busy hospital' again and tick (√) Yes or No

	Yes	No
1. A surgeon is a doctor who does operations.	√	
2. She always does operations in the morning.		√
3. She wears a uniform at work.	√	
4. Today she is shopping with friends.		√
5. She is shopping for a white coat for work.		√
6. Her daughter is buying a thick sweater.	√	
7. They go to the shopping mall every day.		√
8. She sometimes plays tennis at the weekends.	√	

Unit 3 Lesson 6

My Magazine STAY SAFE ONLINE

Be nice to people online. Be careful about what you share (pictures, thoughts). Keep your personal information safe. Keep your passwords safe. (You should use letters, capital letters, numbers and symbols). Never meet a person that you only know online. If you find something you don't like online, tell your parents or your teacher.

▶ Read '6 ways to stay safe online' again and tick (√) Yes or No

	Yes	No
1. You shouldn't share your thoughts with friends.		√
2. This is a good password *'password123'.*		√
3. If you don't like something online, tell an adult.	√	
4. You must never meet people than you only know online.	√	
5. You should never keep your personal information safe.		√
6. It's a bad idea to put your phone number online.	√	

Unit 5 Lesson 2

The Past

Telephone. Many people helped to make this invention possible. In 1876, it was Mr Bell who made the first useful telephone. The telephone is a means of communication over distance. **Cars.** People disagree about who invented the car (or Automobile), but we can probably say that the key inventor was Mr Benz. He made the first true automobile in 1885-1886. **Computers.** There have been inventions to help calculation (+,-,x,÷) for thousands of years. In the 11^{th} century, Al-Bairui, a famous mathematician, made many important calculations. Many other followed him, but it is Mr Babbage, an engineer, who today we call the 'father of the computer'. However, it was Mrs. Lovelace, another mathematician, who saw that computer could do more than just calculate.

▶ Read about the inventions and tick (√) Yes or No

	Yes	No
1. The invention of the first useful telephone came in 1867.		√
2. The word automobile is another word for car.	√	
3. The car was invented more than 150 years ago.		√
4. The car was invented before the telephone.		√
5. **5 + 8 – 3 = 10** is a calculation.	√	

Unit 5 Lesson 6

Space travel

Humans have landed on the Moon six times and twelve astronauts have walked on it. Do you think humans will go to Mars? In the future, I think humans will go to Mars. Mars in a lot farther from Earth than the Moon. The quickest travel time will take about nine months. Scientists think that there is probably water on Mars. By 2050, science and technology will be better. We will have faster spaceships. There will probably be lots or robots to help humans. Do you think humans will ever go the farthest planets, Uranus or Neptune? I think it will be very difficult and very dangerous for humans. It will take a long time to get there.

▶ Read 'Space travel' again and tick (√) Yes or No

	Yes	No
1. Humans have walked on the Moon.	√	
2. Mars in farther from the Earth than the Moon.	√	
3. It will probably take 9 years to travel to Mars.		√
4. Scientists think that there is water on Mars.	√	
5. Spaceships will be faster in 2050.	√	
6. Uranus is the farthest planet from the Sun.		√

Unit 6 Lesson 6

Stay safe on your bike

Bike riding is fun and healthy. But remember that a bike is not a toy. You must follow some rules to help you stay safe. First, let's look at your bike. Is your bike safe? Before getting on your bicycle, you should check that it is ready to ride. If you have an accident, you must protect you head. This is very important. Tyres should be hard, not soft. Brakes are very important because sometimes you need to stop quickly. You can't stop if your brakes don't work well. You must be able to put your feet on the ground. Can you sit on your bike and touch the handlebars easily? Carry your books and lunchbox in your backpack. Some bikes have a basket for carrying things. Wear bright, colourful clothes. Yellow and orange are good colours. Sometimes there are holes, stones, broken glass or other dangerous things on the road.

Read 'Stary safe on your bike' again and tick (√) Yes or No

	Yes	No
1. Our teacher said that bikes are the best toys.		√
2. It's easy to ride a bike because there are no rules.		√
3. You should always check your bike before you ride it.	√	
4. Wear colourful clothes when you ride your bike.	√	
5. Your head is the strongest part of your body.		√
6. Cars can always see you when you are on a bike.		√
7. It's good to talk to friend when riding your bike.		√
8. Don't hold things in your hands when riding your bike.	√	
9. You must have good brakes on your bike.	√	

Unit 7

Lesson 6

My Magazine Making a card

Why make a card yourself? This is what some children said. It's special you make it for. You can draw what you want. You can add pretty things like ribbons and cut-outs. Making your own cards is cheaper. You can make your own designs. You can say what you want and write your own message. You can send cards in Mother's Day, Teacher's Day, Birthdays, New Year and Congratulations (on passing an exam or on a new job or on a new baby).

▶ Read 'Making a card' again and tick (√) Yes or No

	Yes	No
1. We can send cards on many special days.	√	
2. Buying a card is cheaper than making your own one.		√
3. It is best to make a card using card because it is thicker.	√	
4. You can use lots of different things to decorate your card.	√	
5. You shouldn't use glue to make your card.		√
6. We usually write our message inside the card.	√	
7. You can use drawings or cut-outs or both on your card.	√	
8. It is best not to fold the card or paper.		√

Unit 1 Lesson 4

A waiter's Day

1. What time does the breakfast service start? (6.00 – 6.30)
2. What is another word for a cook in a restaurant? (chef – waiter)
3. Which service does Ahmed prefer? (breakfast service – lunch service)
4. What is his uniform?
   (black trousers and a white shirt – white trousers and a black shirt)

Unit 2 Lesson 7

History of paper

1. Paper is all around us at home and in the classroom. (True – False)
2. The first paper was made in China. (True – False)
3. The Ancient Egyptians didn't know how to make a paper. (True – False)
4. Only three things are made from paper. (True – False)
5. I am using paper now. (True – False)
6. Paper can be made from many different things. (True – False)
7. *Conserve* means to look after. (True – False)
8. We can't use old paper to make new paper. (True – False)

Unit 3 Lesson 7

My family's new laptop by Basim

1. Dad doesn't want to buy a laptop. (True – False)
2. Mum thinks that heavy laptops are the best because they're strong.
   (True – False)
3. The family can use the laptop in different room. (True – False)
4. It's a good idea to write your password down and keep is safe.
   (True – False)
5. The children can share photos with their family. (True – False)
6. All the laptops were too expensive. (True – False)
7. Basim's family looked at lots of laptops. (True – False)
8. The laptop they bought is black with silver keys. (True – False)

Unit 4 Lesson 2

A Computer Mouse

1. **Why is it called a mouse?**

It's called a mouse because it looks like a real mouse/a bit like a real mouse.

2. **How many buttons do most mice have?**

Most mice have two buttons.

3. **What do you use the wheel for?**

You use it for scrolling up.

4. **Which finger should you put on the left button?**

You should put your index finger on the left button.

5. **Where should you put your thumb?**

You should put your thumb on the side of the mouse.

Unit 5 Lesson 1

A fun invention that everyone likes

1. What did George Crum invent?

   (a) crispy fries (b) soft fries (c) hard fries

2. What did the customer want?

   (a) soft fries (b) hard fries (c) crispy fries

3. What did Mr Crum do first?

   a) He grated the potatoes b) He baked the potatoes

   c) He sliced the potatoes thinly.

4. How did Mr Crum cook his new invention?

   (a) in oil (b) in the oven (c) in water

5. Did the customer like the new invention?

   (a) No, he didn't (b) Yes, he did (c) He added salt.

Unit 6 Lesson 4

Let's be safe at home

1. Keep knives away **from young children.**
2. Keep medicines **in safe place (from young children).**
3. Keep cleaning materials **in safe place (from young children).**
4. Don't leave young children **in the kitchen by themselves.**
5. Be careful **on the stairs.**
6. Hot things can **burn.**
7. Keep electrical devices **away from children.**

Unit 7 Lesson 5

Mother's Day

1. In Iraq, Mother's Day is in ______
   a. April **b. March** c. May
2. Many families go out to ______ to celebrate so that the mums don't need to do cooking.
   a. Library **b. restaurant** c. theatre
3. Mother's Day celebrating go back many ______ of years.
   a. Thousands b. hundreds c. centuries
4. The date that many countries celebrate Mother's Day is different around the world.
5. Today, the flowers are still a favourite present as well as chocolates.

Unit 8 Lesson 1

Teacher's Day

1. What season is Teacher's Day in? Teacher's Day is in spring.
2. Why do we celebrate Teacher's Day?
   We celebrate it (Teacher's Day) because we want to thank our teachers.
3. Write two good thinks about making your own card?
   You can decorate the card and you can write you own message.
4. How would you decorate your teacher's card?
   You can add pretty thinks like ribbons and cut-outs.
   You can draw what you want.
   You can say what you want.

القواعد للصف السادس الابتدائي

الوحدة الأولى: Unit One

- صفحة رقم 7 (كتاب التلميذ)

استخدام أدوات السؤال How many, How old

- معنى How old (كم عمر) ونستخدمها للسؤال عن عمر شخص معين سواء كان ذكر أو أنثى، وفي كتاب الصف السادس سنستخدمه مع المفرد فقط.
- يأتي بعد how old الفعل المساعد is دائماً في حالة المفرد، ويأتي بعد is اما اسم الشخص مثل Wisam, Tamara أو صفة الملكية his brother، her sister, your cousin.
- أمثلة How old is Wisam?، How old is his brother?
- **وتأتي في الامتحان بهذه الصورة**

1. How old (**is**/am) Ahmed?
2. How old (**is**/am) his cousin?
3. (**How old**/How many) is your sister?

- معنى How many (كم عدد) ونستخدمها للسؤال عن عدد شيء ما، وفي كتاب الصف السادس نستخدمها للسؤال عن عدد إخوان، أخوات أو أبناء عم شخص معين كأن يكون أنت أو شخص آخر مذكر أو مؤنث.
- يأتي بعد How many دائماً اسم جمع مثل brothers, sisters.
- نستخدم الفعل does مع ضمائر الفاعل التالية he, she, it.
- نستخدم الفعل do مع ضمير الفاعل you.
- في نهاية السؤال دائماً سنجد فعل التملك Have سواء كان في السؤال الضمائر he, she, it أو you.
- أمثلة How many brother does she have?
- **وتأتي في الامتحان بهذه الصورة**

1. (**How many**/How old) **sisters** do you have?
2. How many (brother/**brothers**) does she have?
3. How many cousins (do/**does**) **he** have?
4. How many sisters **does** (**she**/you) have?
5. How many brothers do you (**have**/has)?

- **صفحة رقم 10 (كتاب التلميذ)**

استخدام حروف الجر (in/on/at)

- **نستخدم حرف الجر** (in) **مع الأماكن المغلقة مثل المستشفى، المكتب، المطعم ومصفى النفط** .hospital, office, restaurant, oil refinery
- **نستخدم حرف الجر** (on) **مع الأماكن المنبسطة مثل الطرق، موقع البناء والمزرعة** .the roads, building site, farm
- **نستخدم حرف الجر** (at) **مع البيت والمدرسة** .home, school
- **وتأتي في الامتحان بهذه الصورة**

1. Does your father work (on-**in**) an **office**?
2. A housewife works (**at**-on) **home**.
3. Wisam's father is a farmer. He works (**on**-at) a **farm**.

أدوات التنكير (a-an)

- **نستخدم أداة** (a) **إذا كان أول حرف من الكلمة (صحيح) ونستخدمها في صف السادس مع أسماء الوظائف وأماكن العمل.**
- **نستخدم أداة** (an) **إذا كان أول حرف من الكلمة (علة) وحرف العلة (المتحركة) هي خمس** .a-e-i-o-u
- **وتأتي في الامتحان بهذه الصورة**

1. My father is (**a**/an) **t**eacher.
2. My mum is (a/**an**) **I**T programmer.
3. My sister works in (**a**/an) **h**ospital.
4. My brother works in (a/**an**) **o**ffice.

الفعل الذي يأتي بعد want

- **عادة عندما يأتي الفعل** want **في الجملة فإننا نختار بعده فعل كينونة مسبوق بحرف الجر** to **وفي صف السادس عندما فعل الكينونة** .be
- **مثال على ذلك** When I grow up, I **want to be** a doctor
- **وتأتي في الامتحان بهذه الصورة**

1. When I grow up, I **want** (be/**to be**) a nurse.
2. When I grow up, I **want** (be/**to be**) an engineer.

اعداد: حسن المزوري
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- صفحة رقم 10 (كتاب النشاط)

زمن المضارع البسيط Present Simple Tense

- في هذا الزمن نتكلم عن الأمور الروتينية (الاعتيادية) التي نقوم بها كل يوم، ونستخدم في هذا الزمن ضمائر الفاعل السبع he, she, it, I, you, we, they أو الأسماء الصريحة سواء كانت مذكر أو مؤنث.
- يأتي بعد he, she, it فعل + حرف s مثال: He **plays** tennis.
- يأتي بعد I, you, we, they فعل بدون حرف s مثال: I **play** tennis.
- وتأتي في الامتحان بهذه الصورة

1. **My father** (work/**works**) in a restaurant.
2. **My mother** (leave/**leaves**) home at 6.45.
3. **My sister and I** (**go**/goes) to school at 7.30.
4. **We** all (**get up**/gets up) early at 6 o'clock.

أفعال التملك (has/have)

- ضمائر الفاعل he, she, it تأخذ has، مثال he has, she has, it has
- ضمائر الفاعل I, you, we, they تأخذ have، مثال.. I have, you have
- وتأتي في الامتحان بهذه الصورة

1. **We** ____ breakfast at 7.30 in the morning. (has/**have**)
2. **She** _____ three sisters. (**has**/have)

الوحدة الثانية: Unit Two

- صفحة رقم 22 (كتاب التلميذ)

استخدام (is made/are made)

- نستخدم is made إذا كنا نتكلم عن شيء مفرد، لأن الفعل المساعد is يأتي مع المفرد ومثال على ذلك The jug is made of glass.
- نستخدم are made إذا كنا نتكلم عن شيء جمع، لأن الفعل المساعد are يأتي مع الجمع ومثال على ذلك The boots are made of leather.
- وتأتي في الامتحان بهذه الصورة

1. **Jeans** (is made/**are made**) of denim.
2. **Sweater** (**is made**/are made) of wool.
3. **Pencil case** (**is made**/are made) of wood.

اعداد: حسن المزوري
www.almezory.com

زمن المضارع المستمر: Present Continuous Tense

- في هذا الزمن نتكلم عن شيء مستمر بالحصول، كأن أقول أني ما زلت أشرب الماء ولم أتوقف، أو أني ما زلت آكل وهكذا..
- يأتي في هذا الزمن كلمتين تدلان عليه، الأولى هي Now ومعناها الآن وتأتي عادة في نهاية الجملة. والثانية هي Today ومعناها اليوم وتأتي عادة في بداية الجملة.
- في هذا الزمن يجب أن نختار الفعل الرئيسي المسبوق بحرف مساعد مثال على ذلك هذه الجملة I am working وكذلك She is waiting.
- يجب أن يكون في الفعل الرئيسي ing مثال reading, drinking, eating
- وتأتي في الامتحان بهذه الصورة

1. **Today** we (look/**are looking**) for winter clothes.
2. What (do we do/**are we doing**) **now**?

- صفحة رقم 21 (كتاب النشاط)

ترتيب الصفات

- في كتاب صف السادس لدينا أربع صفات فقط، بينما هي بالأساس أكثر من ذلك باللغة الإنكليزية، لكن في هذه المرحلة سنستخدم أربع فقط.
- يجب أن نحفظ أن ترتيب الصفات هو الحجم أولاً Size، بعدها يأتي اللون Colour، وبعدها تأتي المادة Material وفي النهاية الاسم Noun.
- ربما لا تأتي الصفات الأربع في جملة واحدة، ربما نجد فقط اللون مع المادة والاسم، أو نجد الحجم مع المادة والاسم وهكذا، بمعنى ليس شرطاً أن تأتي جميع الصفات في جملة واحدة.
- وتأتي في الامتحان بهذه الصورة

1. There are a black (**cotton gloves**/gloves cotton).
2. There is a red (football leather/**leather football**).
3. He is wearing (denim blue/**blue denim**) jacket.
4. She is setting on a brow (**wooden chair**/chair wooden).
5. There is a white (clock glass/**glass clock**).

- صفحة رقم 25 (كتاب النشاط)

استخدام ضمائر الإشارة (This/That/These/Those)

- **ضمائر الإشارة في اللغة الإنكليزية أربع وتستخدم للإشارة الى اسم شخص، مكان أو شيء ما.**
- **للمفرد نستخدم** This/that، **وللجمع نستخدم** These/Those.
- **لكي نعرف متى نختار ضمير الإشارة المفرد أو الجمع علينا أن نرى الاسم الذي يأتي قبل الفراغ في الامتحان، إن كان مفرد نختار** This **أو** That **وإن كان جمع نختار** These **أو** Those.
- **وتأتي في الامتحان بهذه الصورة**

1. (This/**These**) **shirts** are too long.
2. (That/**Those**) **jeans** are too short.
3. (These/**That**) **mobile** is too cheap.
4. (Those/**This**) **phone** is too expensive.

- صفحة رقم 30/31 (كتاب النشاط)

أدوات الربط (but/and)

- **معنى أداة** (but) **لكن، وتستخدم عندما يكون لدينا جملتين مختلفتين.**
- **معنى أداة** (and) **و، وتستخدم عندما يكون لدينا جملتين متشابهتين وتكملان بعضهما البعض.**
- **نختار** but **إذا كان لدينا في الجملة الثانية نفي كوجود** don't, didn't, not.
- **ونختار** but **أيضا إذا كان لدينا قبل الفراغ علامة الفارزة وبعد الفراغ كلمة** some.
- **نختار** and **عندما يكون لدينا في نهاية الجملة كلمة** too **وتعني أيضا.**
- **بالأساس نحتاج لفهم الجملة قبل أن نقرأ الملاحظات أعلاه..**
- **وتأتي في الامتحان بهذه الصورة**

1. I have a brother, ______ I **don't** have a sister. (**but**/and)
2. Ali speaks English ______ he speaks French, **too**. (but/**and**)
3. The TV is on, _____ we're **not** watching it. (**but**/and)
4. Lots of boots are made of leather**,** _____ **some** are made of rubber. (**but**/and)

الوحدة الثالثة: Unit Three

- صفحة رقم 42 (كتاب التلميذ)

أفعال النصيحة والتحذير (Should/Shouldn't)

- معنى should (يجب عليك) وتستخدم لتقديم نصيحة لشخص ما بفعل شيء معين.
- معنى shouldn't (لا يجب عليك) وتستخدم لتقديم نصيحة لشخص ما بعدم فعل شيء معين.
- ليس لها قاعدة أساسية لكونها تعتمد على فهم معنى الجملة وفهم الموقف.
- وتأتي في الامتحان بهذه الصورة

1. I have a stomach ache. You (should/**shouldn't**) eat so much cake.
2. She cut her finger. She (**should**/shouldn't) put a plaster on it.
3. I think my leg is broken. You (should/**shouldn't**) stand on it.
4. They are always tired at school. They (**should**/shouldn't) get more sleep.

- صفحة رقم 41 (كتاب النشاط)

الضمائر الانعكاسية Reflexive Pronouns

- هنالك ضمائر للمفرد وهي myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself
- وهنالك ضمائر للجمع وهي ourselves, yourselves, themselves
- يجب أن نعرف بداية ضمير الفاعل في الجملة لكي نختار الإجابة الصحيحة.
- إذا كان هنالك الضمير I في الجملة نختار myself.
- إذا كان هنالك الضمير he او الاسم الصريح نختار himself.
- إذا كان هنالك الضمير her او الاسم الصريح نختار herself.
- إذا كان هنالك الضمير it او الاسم الصريح نختار itself.
- وهكذا بالنسبة لبقية الضمائر سواء جاءت بشكل صريح او كضمير فاعل.
- وتأتي في الامتحان بهذه الصورة

1. **I** cut ______ with a sharp knife. (himself/**myself**)
2. **My sister** likes to look at ______ in the mirror. (**herself**/itself)
3. **We** enjoyed _____ at the park. (yourself/**ourselves**)
4. **My cat** saw ____ in the mirror. (**itself**/himself)
5. **You** have a cold. **You** should look after (**yourself**/yourselves)

- صفحة رقم 44 (كتاب النشاط)

أداة (the)

- معنى the هو (ال) وتستخدم هذه الأداة مع الأسماء التي هي شيء واحد فقط.
- أقصد بالشيء الواحد انها موجودة مرة واحدة ولا يمكن أن تتكرر كالشمس والقمر.
- الكلمات الآتية يجب أن نضع قبلها the وهي internet, web, Sun, Moon, world.
- الأنهار أيضا يجب أن يكون قبل أداة the مثل Euphrates, Tigris.
- وتأتي في الامتحان بهذه الصورة

1. (a/an/**the**) **internet** contacts millions of computers everywhere.
2. (a/an/**the**) **Sun** is very hot.

- صفحة رقم 46 (كتاب النشاط)

أدوات النصيحة والالزام (should/shouldn't/must/mustn't)

- معنى should وmust يجب عليك، معنى shouldn't, mustn't لا يجب عليك.
- نستخدم should/shouldn't لكي نقول إن هذا الشيء هو الأفضل (نعطي نصيحة)
- مثال على ذلك You **should** be nice to people online
- نستخدم must/mustn't لكي نصنع قاعدة ملزمة.
- مثال على ذلك You **must** keep your password safe
- الموضوع يعتمد على فهمك للجملة أكثر من كونها قاعدة على اختيار او اثنين.
- وتأتي في الامتحان بهذه الصورة

1. My dad said I _____ play games for too long. (must/**mustn't**)
2. We _____ eat healthy food. (**should**/shouldn't)
3. I have a headache. I _____ lie down and rest. (must/**should**)
4. My mum said I _____ wear my new shoes in the rain. (shouldn't/**mustn't**)
5. You _____ meet a person that you only know online. (shouldn't/**mustn't**)
6. She cut her finger with a knife. She _____ put a plaster on it (**should**/must)

اعداد: حسن المزوري
www.almezory.com

الوحدة الخامسة: Unit Five

- صفحة رقم 58 (كتاب التلميذ)

زمن الماضي البسيط Past Simple Tense

- نستدل على وجود هذا الزمن من خلال وجودة الكلمات التالية في الجملة

In the past, ago, yesterday, last, when I was

- هذه بعض طرق تحويل الفعل من زمن المضارع البسيط الى الماضي البسيط وتنقسم الأفعال على قسمين هما:

١. الأفعال القياسية: التي تأخذ (ed) فقط عند تحويلها ومن الأمثلة عليها

play يلعب	played لعب	help يساعد	helped ساعد
dress يرتدي	dressed ارتدى	follow يتبع	followed تابع
invent يخترع	invented اخترع	add يضيف	added أضاف
call يدعى	called دعى	happen يحدث	happened حدث
want يريد	wanted أراد	land يهبط	landed هبط
cook يطبخ	cooked طبخ	walk يمشي	walked مشى

- الأفعال القياسية التي تنتهي بحرف (e) نضيف لها فقط (d) عند تحويلها الى الماضي.

like يحب	liked أحب	bake يخبز	baked خبز
slice يقطع	sliced قطع	live يعيش	lived عاش
grate يطحن	grated طحن		

- الأفعال القياسية التي تنتهي بحرف (y) مسبوق بحرف صحيح تقلب (y) الى (i) ونضيف (ed).

fry يقلي	fried قلى	worry يقلق	worried قلق
study يدرس	studied درس	try يحاول	tried حاول

٢. الأفعال الغير قياسية: - التي تتحول الى شكل آخر عند تحويلها الى الماضي ولا تأخذ (ed).

see يرى	saw رأى	go يذهب	went ذهب
feed يطعم	fed أطعم	am / is فعل مساعد	was فعل مساعد
are فعل مساعد	were فعل مساعد	do يفعل	did فعل
make يصنع	made صنع	can يستطيع	could استطاع
come يأتي	came أتى	find يجد	found وجد
have/has يمتلك	had امتلك	catch يمسك	caught مسك

- **وتأتي في الامتحان بهذه الصورة**

1. When I was younger, my mum ______ me. (dress/**dressed**/dresses)
2. In the past I ______ playing with toys. (like/**liked**/likes)

---

1. play, played ; see, ________
2. dress, dressed ; find, ______
3. like, liked ; do, ______
4. try, tried ; is _____
5. feed, fed ; have, _____

did not – didn't
was not – wasn't
were not – weren't

Future Tense زمن المستقبل

- **نستدل على هذا الزمن من خلال هذه الكلمات** In the future, Tomorrow, will
- **يأتي بعد الفاعل أو ضمير الفاعل الفعل** (will)
- **يأتي بعد** will **دائما فعل مجرد خالي من أي إضافة**
- **ويأتي في الامتحان بهذه الصورة**

1. In the future, I **will** (**buy**/buys) my own clothes.
2. In the future, I **will** (to be/**be**) an IT programmer.
3. In the future, I **will** (cooks/**cook**) my own food.
4. Tomorrow, I **will** (**play**/plays) with my friends.
5. We will (**use**/uses) our smartphones for money.

- صفحة 67 (كتاب التلميذ)

درجات المقارنة والتفضيل Comparative & Superlative

- **نقصد بدرجة المقارنة أن هنالك عنصرين واحد منها أفضل من الآخر في نقطة معينة كأن تكون الحجم أو البعد أو الطول.**
- **نقصد بدرجة التفضيل أن هنالك أكثر من عنصر ونقوم بتفضل أحد العناصر على كل العناصر الأخرى.**
- **في درجة المقارنة نضيف** (er) **الى نهاية الصفة مثال،** small, smaller.
- **في درجة التفضيل نضيف قبل الصفة أداة** (the) **وفي نهاية الصفة** (est) **ومثل على ذلك** smaller, the smallest.
- **نختار درجة المقارنة (إضافة** er) **من بين الاختيارات إذا كانت هنالك كلمة** than **بعد الفراغ في الجملة.**
- **نختار درجة التفضيل (إضافة** the **و** est) **اذا لم تكن هنالك كلمة** than **بعد الفراغ، وكان قبل الفراغ أداة** the.
- **وتأتي في الامتحان بهذه الصورة**

1. A woolen scarf is (**thicker**/thickest) **than** a cotton one.
2. The pink one is (smallest/**smaller**) **than** a blue one.
3. Circle B is (**bigger**/biggest) **than** circle A.
4. The yellow vegetable is **the** (closer/**closest**).
5. The red bad is **the** (**biggest**/bigger).

جميع أسئلة الوظائف مع الأجوبة لصف السادس

- الوحدة الأولى: Unit One

★ Ask and Answer ★

How old is Basim's sister?	She's 12 years old.
How many cousins does Basim have?	He has three cousins.
How old is Wisam?	He is 11 years old.
How old is his sister?	She is 7 years old.
How old is her brother?	He is 5 years old.
How old is your brother?	He is 9 years old.
How many brothers does Wisam have?	He has four brothers.
How many sisters does he have?	He has two sisters.
How many cousins does she have?	She has five cousins.
How many brothers do you have?	I have four brothers.
What's your dad's job?	He's an engineer.
What's your mum's job?	She's a teacher.
What's your brother's job?	He's a waiter.
What's your sister's job?	She's a nurse.
Where does a doctor work?	In a hospital.
Where does an IT programmer work?	In an office.
Who works in an oil refinery?	An engineer.
Where does a farmer work?	On a farm.
Who works in a restaurant?	A waiter.
Where does a builder/engineer work?	On a building site.
Who works at home?	A housewife.
Where does a bus driver work?	On the roads.
What do you want to be when you grow up?	I want to be an engineer because I want to build things
Is he a waiter?	No, he isn't a waiter. He's a doctor
Is she a nurse?	Yes, she is
Are they engineers?	No, they aren't. They're builders.
Is he a farmer?	No, he isn't. He's an IT programmer.
I work on the roads. What's my job?	You are a driver.
I usually wear a white coat and use a stethoscope. What's my job?	You are a doctor.
I usually wear a hard hat. These hats are usually yellow. What's my job?	You are a builder.
I work in a place where there are lots of people talking, eating and drinking. What's my job?	You are a waiter.

★ Ask and Answer ★

What's the jug made of?	It's made of glass.
What are jeans made of?	They're made of denim.
What's the saucepan made of?	It's made of metal.
What are rain boots made of?	They're made of rubber.
What's spoon made of?	It's made of wood.
What are boots made of?	They're made of leather.
What's T-shirt made of?	It's made of cotton.
What's sweater made of?	It's made of wool.
What are bands made of?	They're made of rubber.
What's dress made of?	It's made of wool.
What are gloves made of?	They're made of cotton.
What's jacket made of?	It's made of denim.
What are shoes made of?	They're made of leather.
What's bottle made of?	It's made of glass.
What is knife made of?	It's made of metal.
Where is the men's fashion?	It's on the first floor.
Where is home cooking?	It's on the ground floor.
Can I help you?	Yes, please, I'm looking for a saucepan.
What phone would you like?	I'd like a Banana Phone.
Do you want rain boots or leather once?	Leather boots, please.
Does the word cotton come from the Arabic word Kutun?	Yes, it does.
Is all paper usually made from cotton?	No, it isn't.
Is all furniture made from wood?	No, it isn't.
Does wool come from sheep, goats and even rabbits?	Yes, it does.
Does rubber come from a tree?	Yes, it does.
Does most leather come from cows?	Yes, it does.
How many pupils like going to home cooking?	Three pupils, Ahmed, Ali and Basim.
Does Amal like going to café?	No, she doesn't.
Do Samer and Adam like going to men's fashion?	Yes, they do.

• Unit Three الوحدة الثالثة:

★ Ask and Answer ★

Hi, how are you today?	Hi, I'm fine, thanks. What about you?
What's the matter Basim? You don't look well.	I feel hot and I have a headache.
How does she feel?	She has a toothache.
How does he feel?	He has a cold.
How does she feel?	She has a rash.
How does he feel?	He has a headache.
How does she feel?	She has a temperature.
How does he feel?	He has a cough.
How does she feel?	She has a stomach ache.
How does he feel?	He has a broken arm.
How does she feel?	She has a sore throat.

• Unit Five الوحدة الخامسة:

★ Ask and Answer ★

When's your birthday?	It's on 7th April.
What year were you born?	I was born in 2007.

• Unit Six الوحدة السادسة:

★ Match a verb to a phrase ★

spread	the butter on the bread
peel	the onions and the potatoes
add	some oil
wash	the vegetables
slice	the onions and tomatoes
grate	the cheese
bake	in the oven
mix	everything together

★ Read and match the two halves of the sentences ★

Put on your seatbelt	when you are in a car.
Stop	Before you cross the road
Look	Left and right before you cross the road
Wear	A helmet when riding a bike
Don't use	Your smartphone on your bike
Don't play	By the road
Be careful	On swings and slides
Cross the road	At the zebra crossing

★ Match the situation and the reason ★

He has a stomach ache	Because he ate too many sweets
She is in bed	Because she has a temperature
We didn't play outside yesterday	Because it was raining
He burnt his finger	Because he was playing with matches

الإضافات في كتاب صف السادس الابتدائي

اعداد: حسن المزوري
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- صفحة رقم 8 (كتاب النشاط)

إضافة (er) الى الأفعال

- هنالك بعض الأفعال إذا اضفنا لها er أو or فإنها تتحول من فعل الى اسم ومن الأمثلة على ذلك الفعل build ومعناه (يبني) اذا أضفت له (er) فانه سيحول من فعل الى اسم ويصبح builder ومعناه بنَّاء.
- أيضا الفعل drive ومعناه (يسوق) هنا لا نحتاج الى إضافة (er) لأنه أساساً يحتوي في نهايته على (e) لذا سنضيف فقط (r) ويتحول الى اسم driver ومعناه سائق.
- الفعل teach معناه (يُعلم) إذا أضفت له (er) فانه سيتحول الى اسم teacher ومعناه مُعلم أو مُدرس، مُعلمة أو مُدرسة.
- كذلك الفعل wait ومعناه (ينتظر) إذا اضفت له (er) سيصبح waiter ومعناه نادل.

- صفحة 36 (كتاب النشاط)

إضافة (s أو es) الجمع

- الأسماء هي التي تجمع وليس الأفعال، لذا إن رأيت فعل مضاف في نهايته حرف s فهذا الحرف يدل على الشخص الثالث s وليس s الجمع.
- تجمع أغلب الأسماء في اللغة الإنكليزية بإضافة حرف "s" الى الاسم المفرد ليصبح جمعاً مثل doctor/doctors.
- تجمع الأسماء التي تنتهي بـ (s, ss, o, x, z, sh, ch) بإضافة "es" فقط. مثل glass/glasses.
- إذا انتهى الاسم بحرف (y) وقبله حرف علة نضيف "s" فقط مثل key/keys.
- إذا انتهى الاسم بحرف (y) وقبله حرف صحيح نقلب الـ (y) الى (i) ونضيف "es" مثل family/families.

- أغلب الأسماء التي تنتهي بـ (f-ef) نقلب الـ (f-ef) الى (v) ونضيف "es" مثل .knife/knives
- الجمع الشاذ يجمع بدون إضافة (s/es) مثل foot/feet وكذلك .tooth/teeth

اعداد: حسن المزوري
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- صفحة 65 (كتاب النشاط)

إضافة (er/est) الى الصفات

- في هذه الصفحة سنتكلم عن إضافة er/est الى الصفات القصيرة وأقصد بالقصيرة التي عدد أحرفها قليل.
- الصفات القصيرة نضيف لها er بدرجة المقارنة مثل clean نضيف لها er فتصبح cleaner، أما في درجة التفضيل فضيف the قبل الكلمة و est في نهايتها مثل clean ستصبح .the cleanest
- في حال كانت الصفة القصيرة منتهية بحرف e فإننا نضيف r فقط مثل safe بدرجة المقارنة تصبح safer أما في درجة التفضيل فنضيف st فقط فتصبح .the safest
- الصفات القصيرة المنتهية بحرف y نقلب حرف y الى i وبعدها نضيف er في درجة المقارنة مثل كلمة easy تصبح easier وفي درجة التفضيل نقلب الـ y الى i ونضيف the مع st فتصبح الكلمة .the easiest

- صفحة رقم 83 (كتاب النشاط)

إضافة (er/est/more/most) الى الصفات

- اذا كانت الصفة القصيرة منتهية بحرف صحيح واحد وقبله حرف علة فإننا في درجة المقارنة نضاعف الحرف الأخير ونضيف er مثل thin تصبح thinner، أما في درجة التفضيل فإننا نفعل نفس الشيء مع إضافة the قبل الكلمة و est في نهايتها مثل thin تصبح the thinnest.
- إذا كانت الصفة طويلة (متكونة من مقطعين أو أكثر) فإننا في درجة المقارنة نضيف كلمة more قبل الصفة مثل interesting تصبح more interesting، أما في درجة التفضيل فإننا نضيف the most قبل الصفة مثل intelligent تصبح في النهاية the most intelligent.
- هنالك بعض الصفات الشاذة التي لا تنطبق عليها القاعدة أعلاه ونأخذ منها هذه الصفات good تصبح في درجة المقارنة better وفي درجة التفضيل the best. وهنالك bad تصبح في درجة المقارنة worse وفي درجة التفضيل the worst. أيضا الصفة far تصبح في درجة المقارنة farther وفي درجة التفضيل the farthest.
- هنالك أمثلة أخرى في الكتاب عليك مراجعتها أيضاً.

جميع تمارين المفردات في كتاب التلميذ مع الحلول

Unit 1 Lesson 3

اعداد: حسن المزوري
www.almezory.com

الوحدة الأولى الدرس الثالث

Match the jobs with the place of work:

1. waiter	office	2
2. IT programmer	building site	8
3. engineer	restaurant	1
4. housewife	roads	7
5. doctor/nurse	hospital	5
6. farmer	oil refinery	3
7. bus driver	home	4
8. builder	farm	6

Unit 3 Lesson 3

اعداد: حسن المزوري
www.almezory.com

الوحدة الثالثة الدرس الثالث

Match the phrases to make complete sentences:

1	You should eat	so you should lie down.	10
2	You shouldn't wear	enough water.	5
3	You should have	so you should cool down under a tree.	9
4	You shouldn't play	shoes that are too small.	7
5	You should drink	enough breakfast.	1
6	You shouldn't only eat	enough breaks.	3
7	You shouldn't wear	so you should rest.	8
8	You have a headache	sweets.	6
9	You feel hot	for too many hours.	4
10	You feel dizzy	clothes that are too thick.	2

Unit 5 Lesson 7

اعداد: حسن المزوري
www.almezory.com

الوحدة الخامسة الدرس السابع

Use the words in the brackets to complete the sentences.

[dangerous – months – times – farthest – humans – star – planet – spaceships]

1. In the future, I think **humans** will go to Mars.
2. The quickest travel time to Mars will take about nine **months**.
3. By 2050, technology will be better and we will have **spaceships** that go faster.
4. Space travel is very difficult and **dangerous**.
5. Humans have landed on the Moon six **times**.
6. The **farthest** planets are Uranus and Neptune.
7. The home **star** in our solar system is called the Sun.
8. Earth is a special **planet** because it has water and life.

Unit 6 Lesson 1

اعداد: حسن المزوري
www.almezory.com

الوحدة السادسة الدرس الأول

Match the jobs with the place of work:

1	spread	the onions and tomatoes	5
2	peel	some oil	3
3	add	everything together	8
4	wash	in the oven	7
5	slice	the butter on the board	1
6	grate	the onions and the potatoes	2
7	bake	the vegetables	4
8	mix	the cheese	6

Choose two words to match each verb and circle them.

1	have	a party	a weekend	my school	a celebration
2	give	a present	a card	decoration	this weekend
3	help	your parents	everything	shopping	my brother
4	make	my grandma	a cake	a poster	my bedroom
5	write	a present	a list	a message	a surprise
6	choose	your paper	your drawing	your idea	your birthday
7	use	glue	scissors	a party	a present
8	send	a message	a smartphone	an email	balloons

Unit 1 Lesson 8 — D — الوحدة الأولى الدرس الثامن

Answer the Questions with the suitable jobs:

1. Who carries food and drink on a tray? __A waiter__
2. Who works in a school? __A teacher__
3. Where does a builder work? __On a building site__
4. Who drives a tractor? __A farmer__
5. Who wears a hard hat? __An engineer / A builder__
6. Who works at home? __A housewife__

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Unit 2 Lesson 4 — F — الوحدة الثانية الدرس الرابع

Read and choose the correct word in each sentence:

1. I'm going __to__ school. [to, two, too]
2. I have __two__ friends. [to, two, too]
3. This computer is __too__ expensive. [to, two, too]

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Unit 2 Lesson 8 — C — الوحدة الثانية الدرس الثامن

Read and choose the correct word in each sentence:

1. I have __two__ uncles and three aunts. [to, two, too]
2. He wants __to__ buy a computer. [to, two, too]
3. This denim jacket is __too__ small for me. [to, two, too]

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Unit 3 Lesson 2 E الوحدة الثالثة الدرس الثاني

Read and complete the advice for coughs and cold.

Lemon - old - people - bed - tea - onions - drink - throat

1. Ginger is an __old__ medicine used for more than 2,000 years.
2. If you have a cold, try ginger __tea__.
3. In Japan, people add __onions__ to hot water with ginger and honey.
4. The onions will help clear your nose and honey helps your sore __throat__.
5. Hot tea with honey and __Lemon__ is a favourite drink for colds in many countries.
6. In Spain, many __people__ also add garlic to stop the cough.
7. In Russia, some people make a hot __drink__ with egg and honey.
8. Drink it before you go to __bed__ and you will feel better in the morning.

Unit 3 Lesson 4 B الوحدة الثالثة الدرس الرابع

Match a verb from A with a noun phrase from B.

Column A	Column B
1. go online	enter on your keyboard 4
2. search	the webpage by scrolling up and down 5
3. key in	the web 2
4. press	to find a website 1
5. navigate	using your mouse 6
6. click	the address you want 3

Unit 5 Lesson 2 C الوحدة الخامسة الدرس الثاني

Complete the sentences using the suitable word.

invention – instruction – description – calculation - communication

1. Our teacher asked us to write a **description** of something made of cotton.
2. I think the computer is the most important **invention**.
3. Speaking to a person is the farthest form of **communication**.
4. I wrote some **instruction** for my grandpa about how to go online.
5. For our Math's homework we have 20 **calculation**.

Unit 5 Lesson 3 E الوحدة الخامسة الدرس الثالث

Use the words in brackets to complete the sentences.

prices – safer – number – information – healthier – smaller - temperature

1. His **temperature** is going up, He should go to bed.
2. The supermarket ad says food **prices** are going down this week.
3. New Buildings are always **safer**.
4. Smartphones are getting **smaller**.
5. The **number** of pupils in the school is increasing.
6. It is getting easier to find **information** because of internet.
7. We are **healthier** because we are decreasing sugar in our food.

Complete the sentences using the suitable word.

easier – safer – cleaner - healthier

1. Flying by plane will be __safer__ in the future.
2. In the future, our cities will be __cleaner__ and better to live in.
3. People won't be __healthier__ in the future if they don't eat better food.
4. It will be __easier__ to go shopping in the future because we will use our smartphones for money.

Complete the sentences using the suitable word.

1. son, sun 2. father, farther 3. it's, its 4. you're, your 5. they're, there, their

1. __There__ Is only mum at home now. Where are the children? __They're__ at school now and __their__ dad is at work.
2. My __father__ is an engineer. Neptune is __farther__ away from us than Mars.
3. My parents have a __son__ and a daughter. Mercury is the closest planet to the __Sun__.
4. __You're__ not feeling very well because __your__ temperature is going up.
5. __It's__ a good school and __its__ pupils work very hard.

Complete the sentences using the suitable word.

1. to, too, two 2. one, won 3. here, hear 4. by, buy

1. We live **here**, opposite the park. There are lots of birds in the park. Listen carefully and you can **hear** them singing.
2. I have **one** brother. He's very good at sports. He **won** a race at school yesterday.
3. It is better **to** eat healthy food and not to eat **too** much sugar. Don't put more than **two** spoons of sugar in your tea.
4. **By** 2050, I think we will probably **buy** everything on the internet.

Choose the correct verb to complete the sentences.

1. **Slice** the tomatoes into thin circles.
   Slice Grate Eat
2. **Bake** the cake for 45 minutes in the oven.
   Mix Cut Bake
3. **Peel** the potatoes and throw away the skins.
   Grate Peel Make
4. **Spread** the honey on the board with a knife.
   Wash Bake Spread
5. **Grate** the cheese before you put it on the macaroni.
   Grate Spread Look at
6. **Mix** the onions and tomatoes together with a spoon.
   Slice Mix Hold

Unit 6 Lesson 1 — D — الوحدة السادسة الدرس الأول

Circle the odd word.

1. apple	orange	cherry	potato
2. saucepan	knife	fork	spoon
3. bread	tomato	cucumber	onion
4. face	hair	wash	hands
5. grate	cheese	slice	peel

Unit 6 Lesson 4 — A — الوحدة السادسة الدرس الرابع

Match the two halves of the sentences.

1. Put on your seatbelt	when you are in a car	1
2. Stop	on swings and slides	7
3. Look	your smartphone on your bike.	5
4. Wear	by a road.	6
5. Don’t use	at the zebra crossing.	8
6. Don’t play	before you cross the road.	2
7. Be careful	a helmet when riding a bike.	4
8. Cross the road	left and right before you cross	
	The road.	3

اعداد: حسن المزوري
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Unit 6 Lesson 6 B الوحدة السادسة الدرس السادس

Match the situation and the reason

1. He has a stomach ache	because it was raining.	3
2. She is in bed	because he was playing with matches.	4
3. We didn't play outside yesterday	because he ate too many sweets.	1
4. He burnt his finger	because she has a temperature	2

Unit 8 Lesson 1 A الوحدة الثامنة الدرس الأول

Circle the odd word in each group.

1. aunt grandfather cousin boy uncle father
2. computers driverless cars smartphones bike robots spaceships
3. metal cotton rubber leather glass jug
4. long hard expensive colourful sweater thick
5. earache rash mouth sore throat temperature stomach ache
6. password planet webpage touchscreen icon mouse

تمارين المفردات (املأ الفراغات) في كتابي التلميذ والنشاط

- اختصارات أفراد العائلة

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Name	Shortcut
mother	mum/mummy
father	dad/daddy
grandmother	grandma/granny
grandfather	grandpa
aunt	auntie

- تأتي في الامتحان بهذه الصورة

- **Fill in the blanks with the missing words.**
  - mother; mum, father, __dad__
  - grandmother; grandma, grandfather; __grandpa__
  - mother; mummy, father; __daddy__
  - grandmother; granny, aunt; __auntie__

- الوظائف وأماكن عملها

Job	Place of work	Job	Place of work
waiter	restaurant	IT programmer	office
housewife	home	engineer	oil refinery
doctor/nurse	hospital	farmer	farm
bus driver	roads	teacher	school
builder	building site		

- تأتي في الامتحان بهذه الصورة

- **Fill in the blanks with the missing words.**
  - waiter; restaurant, IT programmer; __office__
  - housewife; home, engineer; __oil refinery__
  - doctor; hospital, farmer; __farm__
  - bus driver; roads, teacher; __school__
  - waiter; restaurant, builder; __Building site__

- opposites المعاكسات

hard سميك / خشن	soft ناعم
plain لون واحد	colourful عدة الوان
cheap رخيص	expensive غالي
thick سميك	thin نحيف / رقيق
light خفيف	thick سميك
long طويل	short قصير

- تأتي في الامتحان بهذه الصورة

- **Fill in the blanks with the missing words.**
  - hard x soft, plain x **colourful**
  - cheap x expensive, thick x **thin**
  - thick x thin, light x **thick**
  - hard x soft, long x **short**

- Materials المواد

metal	clock / key
leather	boots / sofa / football
glass	jug / doors / table
rubber	toy (duck) / gloves
denim	jeans / trainers / backpack
wood	bat / ladder
cotton	towels / baseball cap
wool	sweater

- تأتي في الامتحان بهذه الصورة

- **Fill in the blanks with the missing words.**
  - clock; metal, sofa; **leather**
  - jug; glass, gloves; **rubber**
  - jeans; denim, bat; **wood**
  - towels; cotton, sweater; **wool**

- Reflexive Pronouns الضمائر الانعكاسية

Singular للمفرد

I	myself
you	yourself
he	himself
she	herself
it	itself

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Plural للجمع

we	ourselves
you	yourselves
they	themselves

- تأتي في الامتحان بهذه الصورة

- **Fill in the blanks with the missing words.**
    - I; myself, he; __**himself**__
    - you; yourself, it; __**itself**__
    - she; herself, we; __**ourselves**__
    - you; yourselves, they; __**themselves**__

- اختصار not والأفعال المساعدة وأيضا will, would, have

I am	I'm	he is	he's	she is	she's
were not	weren't	does not	doesn't	we will	we'll
you will	you'll	I will	I'll	should not	shouldn't
will not	won't	they will	they'll	when is	when's
I have	I've	has not	hasn't	can not	can't

- تأتي في الامتحان بهذه الصورة

- **Fill in the blanks with the missing words.**
    - do not; don't, does not; __**doesn't**__
    - I will; I'll, they will; __**they'll**__
    - will not; won't, were not; __**weren't**__
    - he is; he's, should not; __**shouldn't**__
    - I have; I've, has not; __**hasn't**__

- الحروف الناقصة في الأمراض

headache	broken arm	cough	toothache
sore throat	temperature	stomach ache	feel sick
	cold	rash	

- تأتي في الامتحان بهذه الصورة

- **Fill in the blanks with the missing words.**
  - heada; headache, cou; __**cough**__
  - tootha; toothache, sore th; __**sore throat**__
  - stoma; stomach, col; __**cold**__
  - ras; rash, temper; __**temperatur**__

- جمع الأسماء بإضافة s,es

leg	legs	eye	eyes
arm	arms	hand	hands
tooth	teeth	foot	feet

- تأتي في الامتحان بهذه الصورة

- **Fill in the blanks with the missing words.**
  - desk; desks, foot; __**feet**__
  - pupil; pupils, tooth; __**teeth**__
  - card; cards, picture; __**pictures**__

- إضافة er الى الأفعال لتحويلها الى اسم وتحويل الاسم الى وظيفة

teach	teacher	build	builder
drive	driver	farm	farmer

- تأتي في الامتحان بهذه الصورة

- **Fill in the blanks with the missing words.**
  - teach; teacher, drive; __**driver**__
  - teach; teacher, build; __**builder**__
  - teach; teacher, farm; __**farmer**__

- إضافة درجة المقارنة er ودرجة التفضيل est الى الصفات القصيرة

adjective	comparative	superlative
tall	taller	the tallest
short	shorter	the shortest
hard	harder	the hardest
cheap	cheaper	the cheapest

- الصفات التي تنتهي بحرف e نضيف لها r في المقارنة و st في التفضيل

adjective	comparative	superlative
nice	nicer	the nicest
safe	safer	the safest

- الصفات الي تنتهي بحرف y نقلب الـ y الى حرف i ونكمل الإضافة

adjective	comparative	superlative
easy	easier	the easiest
heavy	heavier	the heaviest

- الصفات الي تنتهي بحرف صحيح وقبله حرف متحرك (علة)، نضاعف الحرف الأخير ونضيف er و est.

adjective	comparative	superlative
thin	thinner	the thinnest
fat	fatter	the fattest
big	bigger	the biggest
hot	hotter	the hottest

- الصفات الطويلة (مقطعين فأكثر) نضيف more للمقارنة وmost للتفضيل.

adjective	comparative	superlative
interesting	more interesting	the most interesting
intelligent	more intelligent	the most intelligent
expensive	more expensive	the most expensive
difficult	more difficult	the most difficult
dangerous	more dangerous	the most dangerous

- الصفات الشاذة التي لا تنطبق عليها أي من القواعد أعلاه.

adjective	comparative	superlative
good	better	the best
bad	worse	the worst
far	farther	the farthest

اعداد: حسن المزوري
www.almezory.com

- تأتي في الامتحان بهذه الصورة

- **Fill in the blanks with the missing words.**
  - small; smaller, pretty; __prettier__
  - tall; taller, easy; __easier__
  - short; shorter, big; __bigger__
  - hard; harder, hot; __hotter__
  - soft; softer, safe; __safer__
  - thick; thicker, good; __better__
  - cheap; cheaper, interesting; __more interesting__
  - light; lighter, bad; __worse__

- اختصار أدوات قياس الحجم والمسافة

gram	g	kilogram	kg	spoon	sp	millimetre	mm	centimetre	cm
metre	m	kilometre	km						

- تأتي في الامتحان بهذه الصورة

- **Fill in the blanks with the missing words.**
  - gram; g, kilogram; __kg__
  - spoon; sp, millimetre; __mm__
  - centimetre; cm, kilometre; __km__

- الفعل الماضي (هنالك بعض الأفعال نضيف لها ed فقط وتتحول الى الماضي)

present	past
play	played
help	helped
want	wanted
cook	cooked

- هنالك أفعال تنتهي بحرف e هذه نضيف لها d فقط

present	past
like	liked
bake	baked
slice	sliced
live	lived

- الأفعال التي تنتهي بحرف y نقلب حرف y الى i ونضيف ed

present	past
fry	fried
study	studied
worry	worried
try	tried

اعداد: حسن المزوري
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- الأفعال الشاذة هي التي لا تنطبق عليها أي قاعدة ويتغير الفعل بالكامل

present	past
see	saw
go	went
feed	fed
come	came
do	did
make	made
find	found
catch	caught
have/has	had
can	could
am/is	was
are	were

- تأتي في الامتحان بهذه الصورة

- **Fill in the blanks with the missing words.**
    - clean; cleaned, like; __liked__
    - play; played, go; __went__
    - want; wanted, study; __studied__
    - cook; cooked, try; __tried__
    - call; called, slice; __sliced__
    - walk; walked, live; __lived__
    - add; added, bake; __baked__
    - land; landed, worry; __worried__
    - follow; followed, see; __saw__
    - dress; dressed, grate; __grated__
    - invent; invented, find; __found__

اعداد: حسن المزوري
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Opposites المعاكسات

Long طويل	Short قصير
Soft ناعم	Hard سميك / خشن
Plain لون واحد	Colourful عدة الوان
Cheap رخيص	Expensive غالي
Thick سميك	Thin نحيف / رقيق
Light خفيف	Thick سميك
First الأول	Last الأخير
Interesting مثير للاهتمام	Boring ممل
Dangerous خطر	Safe آمن
Big كبير	Small صغير
Easy سهل	Hard صعب
Scroll up التمرير للأعلى	Scroll down التمرير للأسفل
Young شاب	Old كبير بالعمر
Ancient قديم	Modern حديث
Short قصير	Tall طويل
Old قديم	New جديد
Nice لطيف	Bad سيء / غير لطيف
Safe آمن	Unsafe / Dangerous غير آمن / خطر
Helpful مفيد	Unhelpful غير مفيد
Friendly ودود	Unfriendly غير ودود
Go up تصعد	Go down تنزل
Increase تزداد	Decrease تقل
Before قبل	After بعد
Right يمين	Left يسار
Day نهار	Night ليل

ملاحظات حول سؤال إعادة كتابة جملة مع الأحرف الكبيرة وعلامات الترقيم

1. نكتب أول حرف من بداية الجملة بحرف كبير مهما كان، سواء فعل، اسم، حرف جر
2. نكتب أول حرف كبير إذا كان هنالك توقف في الجملة، وأقصد بها انتهاء جملة ووجود علامة النقطة (.) في نهاية الجملة.
3. نكتب الحرف الأول كبير من الاسم إذا كان يدل على اسم شخص (مذكر أو مؤنث) مثال: Ahmed، Ali، Tamara، Zainab
4. نكتب الحرف الأول كبير من الاسم إذا كان يدل على اسم مكان، جنسية وكذلك الحال إذا كان اسم الخطوط الجوية لبلد ما، المحلات، المطاعم والمستشفيات.
5. نضع علامة استفهام في نهاية الجملة إذا كانت أول كلمة من الجملة أداة سؤال وأدوات السؤال كثيرة نأخذ منها:

What – Where – Who – Why – Whose – Which – Can – Could
Do – Does – Is – Are – How many – How much – How old
How tall - How long

6. نضع علامة النقطة في نهاية الجملة إذا لم تكن هنالك أداة للسؤال في بداية الجملة.
7. نكتب الحرف الأول كبير لجميع أسماء الكواكب Mercury Mars وإلى آخره.
8. اذا جاء في الجملة اكثر من اسم، نضع علامة الفارزة بعد كل اسم ونتوقف عن وضعها قبل أن نكتب الاسم الأخير ونضع and بدلاً منها مثال Ahmed, Ali and Wisam.
9. نكتب حرف i بشكل كبير أينما كان الحرف سواء في وسط الكلمة او نهايتها.
10. أسماء العواصم تكتب أول حرف كبير أينما كانت مثل Baghdad - London.
11. اذا كان هنالك حرف s بعد أدوات السؤال التي تبدأ بـ wh فإننا نضيف علامة فوقها مثال على ذلك what's – where's – who's -. وكذلك الحال اذا جاء اسم شخص سواء كان مذكر او مؤنث وبعدها حرف s أيضا نضيف العلامة فوقه مثل Wisam's – Ali's
12. هنالك اسم مبرمج الحاسوب IT يجب أن يكون الحرفان بشكل كبير.
13. الشمس والقمر باللغة الإنكليزية أول حرف كبير Moon - Sun.
14. أسماء اللغات كلها تكتب أول حرف كبير مثال: Arabic – English – French.
15. أسماء الأعياد تكتب أول حرف كبير مثال: Teacher's Day – Mother's Day

اعداد: حسن المزوري
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الاختصارات في كتاب صف السادس

- اختصار الكلام هو أمر مطلوب للسرعة في الحديث وعدم الملل، وفي كتاب الصف السادس هنالك مجموعة من الأفعال التي بإمكاننا أن نختصرها عندما تأتي مع ضمائر الفاعل.
- سنقوم باختصار الأفعال المساعدة (is/am/are) وأيضا not وبعض الكلمات الأخرى.

• الوحدة الأولى: Unit One

I am	I'm	**he is**	he's	**she is**	she's	**that it**	that's

mother	mum/mummy	**father**	dad/daddy	**grandmother**	grandma/granny
aunt	auntie	**is not**	isn't	**they are**	they're
		it is	it's		

• الوحدة الثانية: Unit Two

what is	what's	**do not**	don't	**I would**	I'd	**we are**	we're
there is	there's	**can not**	can't	**you will**	you'll	**did not**	didn't
were not	weren't	**does not**	doesn't	**we will**	we'll		

• الوحدة الثالثة: Unit Three

you will	you'll	**I will**	I'll	**should not**	shouldn't	**let us**	let's
must not	mustn't						

• الوحدة الرابعة: Unit Four

here is	here's

• الوحدة الخامسة: Unit Five

will not	won't	**they will**	they'll	**when is**	when's
you are	you're				

• الوحدة السادسة: Unit Six

gram	g	**kilogram**	kg	**spoon**	sp	**millimetre**	mm	centimetre	Cm
metre	m	**kilometre**	km						

• الوحدة السابعة: Unit Seven

I have	I've	**has not**	hasn't

- وتأتي في الامتحان بهذه الصورة

1. I am, I'm ; he is, __________
2. I will, I'll ; they will, __________
3. Should, shouldn't ; must not, __________
4. gram, g ; kilogram, __________
5. do not, don't ; does not, __________

اعداد: حسن المزوري
www.almezory.com